

IT CAN SUCCEED.
Turks are better soldiers, individually,
Russians. On that, after seeing not a
one, I stand assured. The strain of

THE WEST
Mr. Greenebaum Pe
ment to the
Which Is Followed by

The West Town Board. Hillsed street last evening. vizor Pedersen in the chair. pederson, Justices Ingersoll and Sheridan. Justice Mat Justice Salisbury offered. ing for the appointment. three to inquire into the ex- expert's report in the park

further action was taken. Many taxpayers of the West why the report had not been might be thought, perhaps expressed for improper reasons favored its being made public.

Adopted.

Justice Salisbury, Sheriff appointed as the committee. Pedersen was then, on motion, declared Pedersen bell.

A SMALL BOY HAD CALLED IN THE MORNING, and told Greenebaum desired to see him. Mr. Greenebaum, at the request called the meeting place for the former which he had prepared against Mr. Greenebaum in the Park Investigation. Cheney. Accordingly

Mr. Greenbaum admitted that it was, perhaps the printed document he already been furnished to West Town Board, but in addition which he had a copy, with that, submit a declaration. The paragraph:

...not having yet had an opportunity Mr. McConesney to review the same, which

Justice Scully moved
Greenebaum's report) be
filed together with the re
Carried.

the investigation would be conducted personally by Mr. Stanford. This left the impression on him that the investigation was instigated by the State of New York, on account of his election as Secretary, and not the removal of certain Messrs. Pleasant and others. He also made oath and was appointed Commissioner of the West Parks, and was sworn to property by the West Parks; and

to influence them in a
son, who furnished in-
that Mr. Greenbaum
from him free of charge
I swear that they supplied
and received full pay for
peremptorily declining
on the ground that as
would not want to have
on any proposition
him in his official capacity.
As to the charge that
1914, 115-48. Mr. Green-

Proebsting, who assisted Mr. Gustav Hiller in the accounts and reports, says that they found on March 1, 1873, and March 1, 1874, the then Secretary, balances had been for adding the amounts, bonds, etc., to the changing the footings and temporary loan. Mr. Proebsting further said that the harm expressed his

Mr. Gustav Hiller has been for many years Greenbaum & Co., book of Mr. Greenbaum West Chicago Park and that the money from County Treasurer, all the various sources received by the Park Commissioners into the Treasurer's hands.

These items, added to the alleged shortage of Mr. Greenbaum's

ceived by him as dis-
unmatured obligation
him March 2, 1871,
that he held that and
the money was kept
fund, and disbursed
vouchers of President
March 2, and June 1
Park legislation.

for the purpose of other purpose. And have a certified copy for transmission to original affidavit at the premises.

MR. then addressed the Board, had admitted Mr. Groenebaum's he desired to present which he had been Board for its consideration.

Mr. Line denies Board money since bail to explain County Treasurer.

Next in order was Mr. A. C. Millard, declares that Mr. Am the meaning of the the two. He never could be construed gation was directed cially, and simply

Mr. Mechelke testified that he had no intention of making any statement that would reflect upon the character of Holden, and that he was only making a statement that he was a member of the same.

Interest of taxpayer on the first days discrepancy between Greenbaum, Trevenbers issued a said that, of course to their attention knowledge of the made by an expert official conduct of ford, Runyan, and the accounts in the

asserted, also, that a higher price than offered to sell it for \$14,000 discrepancy, but which the in his answer fair to decide. of an expert that still they were guilty implicated to told Mr. Greenel right to meet the and at that it

committee refer
ence, Mr. Green
of appearing be
of the Whole.
must tell him th
enough. There
connection with

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877.

each professor, and made the audience about as weary. The speaker, however, was a very competent economist of obligations in the Roanoke camp, and will probably be equally nauseous to the other faction. Yesterday was a Roanoke day in Ann Arbor, and the "opera-house" in that town was crowded with people willing to help generate indignation. The judicial luminary who had bravely thrust his hand into this caldron of toil and trouble was branded as an atrocious Judge, being put next to Jefferson, and the speaker, in a language of two kinds, made the fearful statement that the case had only just begun. Inasmuch as the programme of this irate friend of Roanoke includes several cases of impeachment, it is clear that, where chemistry in the past has scourged the Michiganders with whips, it will in the future lash them with scorpions. Neither of the champions in this portentous criminal analysis is far advanced in life,

simply SIDNEY AYERS; only that, and nothing more. And such is the tendency in all cases; though they rejoice in names that spread over the side of a house, they consider simply of some one man who is making investments for other people, in which they take all the risk and he a part of the profit; there may have been some capital originally, or there may have been none. In nearly ev-

to put entire reliance upon a restoration of confidence, renewal of deposits, the assistance of other banks, or popular support. The time is passed for propping up by any artificial means any savings bank which cannot stand alone and settle up from its own resources as rapidly as the depositors demand and the law requires. The time has come when the restoration of confidence in savings institutions as will come to their relief in time to avoid a general liquidation. We doubt whether there will ever be a general renewal of popular confidence, with or without laws looking to their strict supervision. We have no doubt that Congress, early in the coming session, will provide for a savings bond of small denominations and bearing a small rate of interest, which will take the place of the popular loans in France and the postal banks in England. Even if the savings banks of the working and middle classes will

their money, and, when a special holiday is desired, a Chinese massacre by rifle shot, by the knife, and by burning, is enacted. Within the last ten days a massacre of Chinese has taken place in California which could be disgraceful to a nation of savages. The local authorities and Government in California seem to be helpless or cowardly, and both. No interference to protect and de-

conducted themselves with commendable forbearance and discretion during the hard times, but this must have referred mainly to the prospective effect of the public peace and order, and the failure of the relations between employers and employees has led to many prolonged strikes and serious lock-outs, which are only beginning now to be settled. A day or two ago the intelligence was telegraphed that the Clyde shipwrights had resumed work on the basis of an arbitration. This was a strike which threw thousands of men out of employment for about six months. The loss incident to this lock-out falls mainly upon the journeymen, and it is one that can never be regained by the arbitration. The men get their better wages now than when they quit work, it is because the new conditions of trade and improved outlook warranted it; if the Clyde shipwrights had worked along at the prices the builders could afford to pay, they would still have had the increase

and still. Whenever they go still further, and demand more pay for their labor than its result or product is worth, then there is an impairment of capital, which, sooner or later, must throw them out of employment. Whenever they refuse to work at prices which the employers can afford to pay and keep their capital intact, they lose entirely the benefit of associ-

other purposes, it being part of the current revenue. The gold in the banks is also largely private property, subject to call. The banks are to mortgage the gold to the Government for one-half the greenbacks, and when they shall undertake to buy back with greenbacks the gold which the Treasury shall pay out in redemption of greenbacks, and thus in this way use the same gold over and over to redeem the whole sum of greenbacks, the scheme will be certain to fail and break down. The banks, as rapidly as they furnish the Government with gold, are to take the 44 per cent bonds. This practically, supposing the Government to be able to raise the money to fund the greenbacks, will be equivalent to refunding the greenbacks with 44 per cent bonds. What is to become of the bank currency, and how that is to be redeemed, is not stated. It is possible that the scheme contemplates that the Treasury is to resume the greenbacks, and that the arrangement with the banks is to be a per-

Prof. WATSON, of the Ann Arbor University, believes the moons of Mars may be composed of nebulous matter which he has observed as nebulae of that type from our earth.

The proposed examination of the Probate Court record of Salt Lake County by the United States District Grand Jury will probably turn up a good deal of corruption. Salt Lake

The London *Academy* says Theodore Thomas has done more than any other man for music in America.

Mr. Murray is now sole owner of the *Golden Rule* property, and denies the reports of financial embarrassments of the paper.

An aged Bostonian who has just finished editing Shakespeare's plays for the first time says

“that you can forget who I am; that I am the Chief of the State, and that I do not drop the name of Jefferson like every foreigner who pays me a visit!”

One of Jennie June's recent letters touching upon the building that is being accomplished in New York City, is very interesting. She compares favorably with any previous year. But the actual number of buildings erected does not tell the story of the increase of population, for all the new dwellings are being built in the city, and houses, and many fine old mansions have passed out of the hands of original owners and been turned into poor tenement blocks of flats. With increased help for the business of the city, the increased output goes forward faster than ever.

George Bancroft has the reputation of being one of the most thoroughly educated of living Americans. When he was a student at Harvard he was lectured by the famous German, Richard, ancient history from Plank and Herodotus, natural history from Blumenbach, and Greek and Latin from the best of the German scholars. He afterwards heard the lectures of Wolf, the distinguished, Hugel, and Schleiermacher. He has been intimate with Humboldt, Varnhagen von Ense,

papers, it appears that the official reports of that city show that during year 1870 there were 625 deaths among white population and 601 among the negroes. In other words, considering the proportion of white and colored inhabitants, the death rate among the negroes was nearly four times as great as among whites. During the months of July and August of this year, the official reports show that 159 whites died and 148 negroes, or, considering the proportion of the population, more than five ne-

the names of the
it. When asked if
for the passage of
1870, he replied in the affir
he had

PAID EX-

Norris, Winslow, William
at Brand, A. V. Harp
George Bowen, and J
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amount disbursed w
He was the agent of
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there. Mr. Gould did
bracket because he was fan
himself, and needed no
subjects. This piece of t

GENERAL A.

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members left on

Special Days
Mr. VEINON,
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LITERA
A Hand-Book of

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Stori

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---A Big Gas
Flora Round About
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LITERA

WYOMING THE
THE HAND-BOOK OF WYOMING
TO THE BLACK-HILL
REGIONS: FOR THE
TOURIST. BY ROBERT
Ego", of the Western P
ming. 8vo., pp. 249.
The author of this
valuable and interesting
young, and fertile, and
Territories of the Great
hensive in its scope, es
formation regarding

climatology, mineral productions, population, and the present development. It is written with the pardonable citizen enamored with singularly beautiful and sober array of figures and substantial foundation statements. The author of the statistics, and candor and thoroughness invite the confidence of him ample opportunity

It was on July 25, 1908 providing for the temporary Territory of Wyoming for nearly all offices in made in April, 1869; a Assembly was organized the same year. The boundaries of the Territory were the fortieth degree of north latitude and thirty-fourth Washington. These included a long and 278 miles broad nearly 100,000 square miles.

Of this area Mr. Strainling lands aggregate 55,000 acres, much of the mountain-estimate is chiefly carpet-fall, with the most available of cultivation comprising miles of bottom and area, less many extensive courses in the lower square miles,—a portion best grazing lands. In coxeries in the northern

Wyoming possesses 40,000 square miles of land, with vast deposits of minerals in different sections. The state contains which precious metals, including silver, copper, and gold. It also contains an area of 40,000 square miles of forest, making the forest region one of the most important natural resources. Other important natural resources include deposits of marble, soapstone, shale, petroleum, and coal. The state is also adjacent to the Great Plains Railroad, and some of the most fertile agricultural lands in the country.

According to this State of Wyoming is great Kentucky,—a State 1,689,092 head of sheep or other stock. The agriculture is greater than in Connecticut and Michigan; and the area of the State exceeds that of Pennsylvania.

The eleven chief rivers have within its borders 4,000 miles. Its population has a length of 100 miles. In process of construction, the State is building into the

The financial condition of the Territory has no indebtedness of July last, as stored in its Treasury assessment returns increased from 14,777 and the valuation from \$5,500,000, in 1870, the production

A large amount of ca-
raising, and a steady po-
clared to be the result,
and sheep owned in the
time is: Cattle 90,000,
common method of
chase in the spring
Texas steers, at \$12 and
Cheyenne, and to sell
year, at any of the sta-
perhead. Cattle, on the
Territory, almost liter-
selves. They roam at

the uncut grasses allow
age in winter as well
pense of keeping a her
the year at \$1.75 per
\$1.40; of 10,000, at
cents. Sheep requi
ing, feeding, and shea
ating an expense per
num. With proper
a large annual prof
Capital invested in
easy management dou
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was realized from 1

The area of fertile natural facilities abundant material convenient proximity, miles, or nearly 13,000 to the growth of the fruits of the Tempe in the Territory shown in the states an average of two entire year, turnip three to six cents, c and other garden.

The report of the
for 1875 gave 5,000,
land in Wyoming
that this estim
the Territory
15,000,000 acres of
every acre of whic
of timber can be cut.
ering the mountains a
spruce, cedar, fir, and
water-courses are co

box-elder. It is a
of lumber and ch
Wounding will amo
value of \$1,040,390.

Passing by the exte
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the chapter on Clima
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subject to drought, s
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there is very littl
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freezing. The differ-

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A German Communist
 in Iowa
 Who They Are, and
 Are Organized
 Their Mode of Life, Politics
 and Industries

An Industrious, Profitable and Worthy People

**An Industrious, Proud
Worthy Peon**

*Special Correspondent of
THE MORNING STAR, SEP. 18-19*

THE CHIAHO, Rock Island of the Pacific Coast, is a small island near the confluence of the Colorado River and the Gulf of California, and, looking from the car-wash small village of Yucatan and situated for nothing except vines and strawberry which you grow for. Foreigners like to see the people will tell you the village will about it belong to the Americans that it all be leave about the you will approach within a mile and you go back and see your people and here is their house.

In 1774, in Germany, was there a people who felt the less formal and purer, more teachings of the Bible, than the dominant Church. Drawn more sympathy; they soon they met with opposition, a clung to their faith, until, they turned their faces to religious liberty. They pur of land near Buffalo, and the

In 1774, in Germany, was there a people who felt that the moral and political maxims of the Bible, the dominant Church, drawn from sympathy, they soon they met with opposition a clue to their fate, they ignored their faces for religious liberty. They pan of laud near Buffalo, and the nize, there erected an and called the place the nities "Hilltop," 12 gan themselves into or gan a Socialist mode of life constantly made to their sun it was deemed necessary But the high price of meat compelled them to leaciously they came to le

In 1774, in Germany, was there a people who were so much more animal and purer, more teachings of the Bible, than the dominant Church. Drawn to him sympathy, they soon they set with indignation claiming. In their faith, until they turned their faces to religious liberty. They pursued in plain Buffalo, and the name, they called the place "Ebenus." Hillebrand, with the "us" (II. Sam. vi. 15) freed themselves into a new Socialist movement, constantly in their mind it was deemed necessary to them; but the high price of means compelled them to leave, and simply they came to a location on the Iowa River embracing a whole township. There, "Law of the Wild," signifies, in personal and Ant- and, and in topographical. They were known as the Ant- and Society, and where they could, worship God, and of the world.

ORGANIZED

In law it is a joint-stock, a portion of the fund, put into the common fund

[illegible]

In 1774, in Germany, was there a people, who, as the normal and pure, more teachings of the Bible, than dominant Church. Drawn to men sympathy; they soon a, they met with a strong, coming to their faith, until, they ignored their faces for Helian liberty. They pursued of last year Buffalo, and the nize, there erected a new, which called the place "Ebenus" (H. Sams, vth. 13) raised themselves into an organ Socialism; and the organization made by their number was deemed necessary to; but the high price of meant compelled them to look accurately they came to the on the last day, by enclosing a whole towards the paper, "Am-Soc" as the title, in the name of the truth; and, in tope land. They recognized the Am-Soc Co. as the where they could worship Gt. dictators of their own conduct.

In law it is a joint-stock, a person, one; The Society, and the number of its members in control, and he becomes family; except that his individual rights are sacred.

On a case, as, in view of there are chosen, as the first two number of the Director, and Secretary, who constitute to control and the Society, have the power to manage the different de. The Am-Soc is a body of the greatest perfection attained. The present Director, a venerable man, who has been Society many years, and in now stand in honor of the now takes but little part in a.

But also, civil servants Government, it differs, thus recent State and country (vth. 13).

The Society is known as all have equal rights and there are nearly 350 individuals here are saved to the family is saved, the Society

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

In 1774, in Germany, was there a people who were so free, so normal and pure, and whose teachings of it were, like the dominant Church. Drawn to them sympathy; they soon they met with sympathy, they loved their faith, until they ignored their faces for religious liberty. They pan of last near Buffalo, and the size, there erected an and called the place "Ebenus" (H. Sams, vi. 12) drew themselves into an organa Socialists; mode of living constantly made to them, and they desired necessary to ders; but the high price of means compel them to loq accordingly they came to loq on the lot, and by enricing a whole town the name, "America" (a name which is not a name and truth; and, in for land. They recognized in the name of America the where they could own the dictation of their own couns and elected a council.

In law it is a joint-Stock, a person only; the Society, and the control, and his control, and he becomes a Society; except that his individual rights are not the On a social, basis, at there are about thirteen or there are four hundred, and Secretary, who const Committee to control and the Society. Any one may and manage the different de The sub-departments are and control, and they the greatest perfection of The present Director, a wonderful man, who is a Society many years, and is re-tuned in honor of his poe now likes but little to be Beld also, a civil town Government, and they have been in office, and the State and county laws.

The Society is known as all have extra; the of there are nearly 350 ind home are saved to them; the Society is called, the they, so which is occy around it, and which is the or, or out of the and these three are appropriated to

Now there are two families. (Originally it but, when the two poe of wife and more, and an, about about 350. It takes about three miles apes in heading-ways, and the population of the villag people go to their mede, by a rail from the are also Jan done, and ironing are done, and they really coe to re- the women to the labor, and dress; mother something to do. The are here. Each performs his ap- wile more like clockwork.

On a each year the ex- an annually-apo ritment, and might individuals, who that year, for personal ex- each village is a store, is which is sold, and which is of the Society without profit at the end of the year the from the surplus, and prod- is ed. Each family home supplied by the So- of it. A number of laws he help in it is turned, with a wife. If a member of a family it, share or inter- dical, among his legal- their credits in the the

There are three private families visit the sick. Their medical facilities are in- provided, and excellen- maintained, of course on their own, and by them- selves. The children evinces a high and thorough culture to get children, goin' to- ward, must be satisfied with the S. clergy make a pu- nity, which is valued for

Their houses are covered with their yards cover trees, shrubs, and flowers, taste and care. From the windows of grapes and prod- galls of wide made.

THESE are short in stature, and except. They have no nose, the material is of The women are the health. Their broad bice- shades; now no signs of pul- the dress-made male (dark skirts, a small kerchief at black rap on the head. Their hair like a a few of wooden shoes. There are more of only to, or servants in the are. They are cautious and he who come; there is a or else for looking up- ment. They are very care- They are well educated the topics of the pro- in the Euro-Russian- al hand of the Russian in for the Turk.

POPULATION The State bene of 1,200 the Society as 1,200, and 727 females; 1,150 of age-born. There has been no by natural cause.

There take little or no po- tion. In local county those they believe to be of to party. If any be- come

THE Bible is their guide of their Church, which of their Church of the True In- spirer, so in each time- age, but at all time. The similar to that of Quaker. Their meeting- houses, but each person receives him. They are secular business is subor- dinated to the reli- gious exercises. In well- educated, and the business are married.

They are non-resistant for the lot. They are reproved by raising a full quota by taxation, liberally for sanitary sta- bility for marriage as their regard marriage as the marriage row as ac-

In 1774, in Germany, was there a people who felt the same animal and purer, more teachings of the Bible, than dominant Church. Drawn from sympathy; they soon met with opposition. They put to their faith, until they turned their faces for liberty. They pur of last near Buffalo, and the nize, there erected a statue as they called the "Ebenes" "Hilberta born of the" (Il. Sama, vii. 13) placed themselves into an organized Socialist movement, and finally made to their own it was deemed necessary to ders; but the high price of means compelled them to lo- accurately they came to lo- puting on the lot for em- embracing a whole towards the nation, "Am-son" the west, and the most of truth; and, in topes land. They recognized as the Am-son Co. left, and where they could worship dictation of their own elec- tion.

In law it is a joint-stock a person, one: the Society, put into the country, and his control, and he becomes fanistic; except that his last family rights are secured.

On a sea-say, as usual in there are chain, the Society, and Secretary, who con- Committee to control and the Society. The members and manage the different de- The non-arguments are the and counter-arguments are the greatest perfection att- versured man, who has be- Society many years, and in- tence is in favor of the new idea but little part, and it- Being also, civil servant Government, officers, than recent State and confer to da-

The Society is known as the equal rights and p- there are nearly 500 individ- home are saved to the So- Society is nearly the Society, so, which it allotted it, and which is the fruct- or or ignorant with it and are appropriated to now.

Their houses are usually two families. Originally it- than the men, and to- to girls and those, and all a- an number about 500. The- about 1000. There are no- are boarding houses suffice the population of the village to go to try their hands- leaves by a bell from the re- are also Janes, and- and finding are in con- keeper really come in to- for the members to oth- and treat, and receive something to do. There are- have. Each determines his ex- in money, like the other money.

One in each year the ex- a county-sup raised, and single individual, which is to- for year, for personal ex- the village is a stock, and for that, and which are de- of the Society without pro- the end of the year, the- from the anxiety, so that be- are. Each party family- The household is sup- plied by the Society.

The number of slaves in- he put in is returned to- crasis. If a member die, a- fast, his share or inter- is put among his family- their credit in the books of- There are three physicians- the sick. They are sup- plied by black-capt. So- are provided, and exten- the maintenance of cod- ing their own books, by themselves. The- evidence of a high- and thorough culture.

To get children, making- plant, must be cultivated- to the Society, making ap- pital, which is raised by- their houses are cov- and their yards crowd- trees, shrubs, and flower- and care. They have the ponds of grapes are pro- ducal in view of wine.

THEY ARE short in stature, round and bunched. They have except the material fact. The women are the com- health. Their broad shoul- they show no signs of pul- was unresistance of ind- skirts, a small black cap on the head all lived with like a duck, a- laves of wooden shingles- show an average of 10 to 15 years, or seventeen if so than- They are courteous and so- They are very religious in time or place for lovers, to- men. They are very religious in the books of the dar- in the Tyro-Turkish an- of the Turkish people.

THE STATE BEING of the Society as 1850, of 75 families; 1,100 of- born. There has been ex- by natural causes. The- is 1.3.

POLITIC- They take little or no po- lition. In local courts, they- those they believe to be re- ferred to jury. If any- becase.

THEIR RELI- The Bible is their guide, and the Church, with the Church of the True In- ches that now, as in other times, are, approved, that they are, but to all times. The- similar to that of Quaker- accusers. Their mode of- Elders, but each person- moves him. They are- other business is in the- shows exercises. On week- business, all girls and- business maintained.

They are non-resistant- troops for the late War- produced by making a- full quota by statistics, liberally for sanitary stor- Their regard towards the marriage-row as ac-

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic. It starts with a general overview of the field, followed by a more detailed discussion of the specific issues raised in the title. The author then presents his own findings, which are based on a series of experiments. Finally, he discusses the implications of his results and offers some suggestions for further research.

VOLUME

CLOS

\$3
FINE V

**RICH
SILVER PLAT**

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Complete in all Departmental
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Room, and the hand-book study in the above brand never before been possible in this country.

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Flowers,
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from New York, prepared with latest Paris and Berlin Wamash-av.

FINAL

The National I

CAPITAL STOCK
The Circuit Court of Cook County has received all proposals submitted by the following companies:

the Republic Life Insurance
again advertise its sale, this
time order hereby invites the
purchase in lots of any
stock of the NATIONAL
L. S. OF A., being 10,000
per share, all owned by the
Chicago, Ill., whose busi-

now in successful operation of dollars assets. Information and value of the assets shall be furnished on application to persons interested and desirous, for the purpose of Stock. All proposals to be

him unopened to the Court
the thirty days, or as soon
SAMUEL
Republic L
Chicago, Aug. 30, 1877.

TO INV

DUE
Interest payable semi-annually
Total amount outstanding
For the prompt payment
these bonds the credit of
the United States

EDWARD L.
101 Wash

Notes, Stock
Business Paper, and Not
Internals, negotiated at low
COUNTY ORD

M. C. BALL

Have Money in hand to Loan
7 AND 8
(in Choice Business and Real Estate)
Have You Ch...

PIANOS AND
W W K

Pianos at

Corner State
GRATES AND
GRATES

CHATELAIN